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FOR PRESIDENT.  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR.**

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.  
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st Dist.—JOHN PITCHER, of Posey.  
2d "—JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.  
3d "—MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.  
4th "—DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.  
5th "—THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.  
6th "—LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.  
7th "—EDWARD W. MCGUIGHEY, of Park.  
8th "—JAMES F. SUT, of Clinton.  
9th "—DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.  
10th "—DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1848.

**THE MARKETS.**—We see no change in the Eastern Markets in any leading article since our last quotations. The steamer's news had unsettled the markets, and dealers were waiting for the receipt of their private letters before operating.

Our files and galleys are again over-laden with matter of interest for which we are unable to find room.

We give to-day additional items of news brought by the Cambria, which will be found interesting. Further news, which is looked for with marked interest, is now fully due, and we shall then learn the extent of the revolution in France, and perhaps of disturbances in other States.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MADISON, IA.**—The large Steam Flouring mill at Madison, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, together with 800 barrels flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, and 300 barrels corn meal. Estimated loss \$25,000; insurance \$18,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**THE ARMISTICE.**—The reader will find in another column the Armistice entered into by Gen. Butler with the Mexican Government. It occupies some room but we are induced to give it as our readers may be in possession of every move of importance in that quarter. The Armistice is severely condemned by the American papers published in Mexico by the New Orleans press. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Delta says: "It is one that really does not shed much glory upon the American arms, or confer much credit upon the corps diplomatique of our country. It is highly unpopular here, and it is extremely doubtful if ever it be put into effect in this city."

Mr. Clay left Pittsburg for Moysville on Monday morning last.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.**—STARTLING NEWS.—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—We are indebted to the obliging Clerk of the Duchess for a Louisville Journal of yesterday, containing the news from Europe brought by the steamer Caledonia.

The Journal says: "The French revolution is complete. The monarchy is prostrated, and the new government seems firmly established. It has been recognized not only by the ministers of the United States, but by the ministers of several European powers, including Great Britain. The revolution is probably the most momentous event in its bearing upon the political destiny of the world that has happened during the present century. Human sagacity cannot foresee its consequences, but no one can doubt that it has given an impulse to the great ocean of mind that will be felt forever through all its boundless depths."

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**—Late advices have been received from Santa Fe, which bring the following intelligence:

Col. Rall's regiment, stationed at El Paso, above 800 strong, had been attacked by about 4,000 Mexicans, and defeated, with a loss of eighty men. On the reception of this news at Santa Fe, Gen. Price, with all the forces at his disposal, started immediately to his assistance.

Col. Easton was in command at Lamata, a short distance from the scene of the late battle.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate on the 28th ult., gave notice that on the following day he would ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, congratulating France upon the establishment of a republican form of Government.

**BANK OF WOOSTER.**—Positive information has been received at Cincinnati of the failure of the firm of Lake & Son, New York, who are large holders of the stock in the bank of Wooster. The notes of this bank are now only worth 50 cents on the dollar.

**THE BONAPARTES.**—The English papers received by the late steamer, stated that Prince Louis Napoleon set out for Paris, from London, on receipt of the news of the abdication of Louis Philippe and the establishment of a Provisional Government.

The Trenton (New Jersey) State Gazette, says that Prince Lucien Murat, of Bardonia, intended to sail for France on Saturday last, "full of enthusiasm in the cause of her new institution."

The German population of New York is said to be nearly 60,000.

## FURTHER BY THE CAMBRIA.

Opinions of the English Press on the French Revolution.

EFFECTS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROCLAMATION OF THE POPE OF ROME.

(From the London News, Feb. 25.)

The popular cause has triumphed once more in Paris, and against an army of 100,000 men. It has triumphed this time, fortunately, not after three days of carnage and of struggle, but by the moral attitude of the population. The national guard, the middle class of the citizens, joined with the lower orders in offering resistance, and this sufficed. French soldiers are citizens, too, and however, ready to sweep away a few idle rioters, they were not prepared to treat as foes, and to decimate with grape shot the united and thronging population of the metropolis. The example is a pregnant one, and the lesson such as every monarch and every minister must ponder over. Neither must provoke, for neither can overcome, the hostility of a million voices, not to speak of a million bayonets. The revolution, in the present case, sufficed to overthrow one of the oldest and strongest governments, headed by the shrewdest king, and having at its command a most powerful army, led by an experienced and determined general, and possessing every means of influence and insuring that army's fidelity which character, talents, long success and unbounded resources could bestow.

(From the London Telegraph, Feb. 26.)  
The greatest revolution of our time, the overthrow of the whole system of government, founded on coercion, has been more completely and more suddenly accomplished than we ventured yesterday to hope. The reign of Louis Philippe has come to a deserved and shameful end. Democracy, which is the true character of the French nation, the whole soil being divided into small properties, prevails in the State. The attempt to establish a bureaucracy, headed by a monarch, has failed in the hands of the most renowned political of the age, attended by every advantage. The triumph is not over man, but over a great untruth. The flag of the republic floats once more over France—the flag of equal rights and honorable freedom.

(From the London Times, Feb. 25.)  
The magnitude of such an event cannot be overrated. The royalty of July has well nigh ended as it began; and after the labors, the struggles, and the contrivances of seventeen years, it has undergone a defeat scarcely less decisive and more surprising than the fall of the elder Bourbons. For seventeen years the policy of Louis Philippe has been a continued protest against the principles of popular power, to which he owes his throne, but it was in his destiny, to feel once more the bitterness of a losing cause—standing again on the verge of anarchy, and to learn that the terrible energies of the French revolution find the stoutest precautions of authority.

Such a defeat is the temporary annihilation of government. No security remains. The court, which has been obliged to yield, stands comparatively unarmed in presence of the excited people, whose animosity may be directed as long against a more illustrious head. The dangers which have been dissipated by such a tardy concession are insignificant, in comparison with those which now lie before the country. France has been suddenly and violently awakened from apathy to revolution. The energies in Paris will shake the kingdom with electric force. They will reverberate through Europe, where the materials of combustion are already profusely strewn about. A moment of extreme difficulty in many other countries a sudden shock is felt from the quarter, where it was least expected. These considerations disclose a most threatening and uncertain future. We turn, however, from them to the actual state of affairs in Paris.

The first act of the King, when it was found necessary to yield to the requisition of the armed people, was to send for Count Mole. We are yet uninformed whether M. Guizot's Cabinet voluntarily tendered resignation, or whether they were dismissed on the last day of the reign. The list of Ministers circulated in the Chamber consists of men of a far more liberal character than those who have before co-operated with Count Mole. It includes, indeed, those who in 1839 were his bitter opponents. Such a Ministry would be pure *Corde Grosse* with a conservative head; and at any rate it is probable that M. Dulaure and M. Passy will be the most prominent members of the new government. M. Thiers' name has not yet been mentioned.

The position of the members of the late cabinet is beyond measure critical. As ministers of their ill-judged pertinacity has brought the crown into the cruel necessity of submitting to a popular tumult; as men, they have inspired their antagonists and the people generally, with an inconceivable amount of personal hatred. M. Guizot's character, the gigantic proportions of his ambition, the withering scorn of his eloquence, the inaccessible height of his disdain, have left the wounds of seven years of triumphal power all unhealed.

We do not, for an instant, doubt that the men who will be called upon to assume the duties of government at this crisis, will exert all their powers to restore peace to the city, to maintain authority, prevent a violent popular reaction, and to rescue their sovereign from the hazardous position in which he has been left by his late advisers. Twenty-four hours has sufficed for the monarchy of July to slide precipitate from the height it had so laboriously attained; and the Prince, who was dreaming but yesterday of the schemes of Louis XIV, the subjugation of Spain, the repression of Italy, the intervention in Switzerland, and the forcible coercion of the radical party at home, wakes the following morning in the rough harness and equivocal position of our old friend the Citizen King. We have no wish to recriminate at such a distressing moment when we are keenly alive to the dangers which this event must propagate over the world; yet it cannot but be observed that the delusion of the French government, which it has followed to the length of infatuation and ruin, coincide with its estrangement from the alliance of this country. Spanish intrigues and Austrian counsels when the appropriate diplomatic pursuits of a cabinet which had turned its back on free England, and threatened to sacrifice to the interest of a dynasty the peace of the world.

(From the London Standard, Feb. 26.)  
Full influence upon any man may have a powerful influence upon the destinies of all Europe is too certain, but a great deal will rest upon the judgement and discretion of the European nations generally. Let the mistake of 1792 be carefully avoided—let us, as we are bound to do, cheerfully acknowledge the right of the French nation to regulate its own affairs, wholly uninfluenced, in the acknowledgment, by our opinion of the wisdom, or even the justice, of the regulation made. We have said proof that nothing is gained by interference in such cases as the before; and that even the expression of a wish or an intention to interfere must reflect fatally upon those interests which we wish to see protected. So far, therefore, from what has occurred in France being an argument for warlike preparations,

on the part of this country, it is an argument the other way. The revolutionary party in France, is as all know, the war and anti-English party. In no way can that party be so effectively served as by furnishing it with a pretext for quarrelling with this country.

We are satisfied that if no disturbing force intrude, the democratical and war party will have triumphed to their own ruin. But the utmost delicacy must on that account be observed by foreigners. If England were a country whose resources were adequate to defend her ultimately against "a world in arms," there might be in the disturbed state of the neighboring nation an excuse for hasty preparations; but it is not now that the States of the world are to be taught that the conquest of England was an impossibility, and that whatever of mere injury an enemy can inflict upon her, will be retaliated ten-fold upon the aggressors. We are, therefore, with or without "national defences," in a condition to wait with perfect confidence the progress of events; and the more patient our confidence the more secure shall we be from an interruption of peace. We may and we probably should, bring our own war by capitate preparations; and in proportion to the amount of those preparations will be the extent and the obstinacy of the war.

Whereas, if we rest as we are, we shall leave our enemies in France without excuse, and without any hold upon the conscience of the majority of the nation; that is, leave them to sink under their own follies and faults. At present we presume not to conjecture what shape the French Government is to take. It may be monarchical or republican, or whatever the caprice of the populace shall choose, but this is no affair of ours.

**THE FRENCH NEWS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**—In the House of Commons on the 25th ult., Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question by Mr. Hindley, stated that the latest official intelligence received from Paris, announced merely the retirement of M. Guizot and his colleagues, and the commission given to Count Mole to form an administration; so far was the official intelligence behind that which we were able to give in our late editions actually printed and in circulation when Lord Palmerston was speaking.

The rumor of the abdication of the King of the French reached the House of Commons shortly after four o'clock, and produced a good deal of excitement in the House. For some time after the rumor became known, knots of members clustered at the bar, standing round Mr. Stuart Wortley, who appeared to be retelling the intelligence from one of the daily papers. Immediately after the closing of the House, Members assembled at the house of the Hon. Members seated at the right hand of the Speaker, the portion of the paper containing the interesting telegraphic news, was torn out and then handed up to the Speaker. At this moment Sir Robert Peel entered the House and taking his seat opposite the table, the news was passed to him. The right honorable baronet, thinking, no doubt, that it was an ordinary communication, allowed some minutes to elapse before looking at it, but no sooner had he glanced over it than he hurried across the floor to the treasury benches, where Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston had just taken their seats, and handed the document to these two noble lords, who eagerly devoured its contents. The right honorable baronet held a short but evidently animated conversation with the two noble lords, and then turned to the opposition. The news which the honorable members did not subscribe till Lord Palmerston had answered the question of Mr. Hindley, and the House had entered upon the consideration of Mr. Hume's motion.

**ITALY.**  
The following proclamation of the Pope was published at Rome on the 10th ult.:

"Pius P. IX.—The Pontiff, who in the course of two years has received from you so many proofs of love and faith, is not deaf to your cries. We never cease to meditate on ourselves how to develop our duties, consistently with our duties to our church, those civil institutions which we established, not forced by necessity, but from the desire for the happiness of our people and the esteem of the world for their nobility. We also turned our thoughts to the right of organization the army, before even public opinion demanded it, and we have sought the means of obtaining the service of foreign officers to aid those who honorably serve the Pontifical Government. The better to extend the sphere of those who can bring their talents and industry to bear upon public reforms, we had also taken measures to increase the laical part of our Council of Ministers. If the unanimous will of the Princes, to whom Italy owes the new reforms, is a guarantee of the preservation of those reforms, we will with so much gratitude and applause, we cultivate it by maintaining and consolidating the most amicable relations with them. Nothing, in short, which may be conducive to the tranquillity and dignity of the State will ever be neglected. O Romans, and Pontifical subjects, by your faith and sovereign, who has given you the most certain proofs of his affection for you, and is ready to give you more, if he be worthy to obtain from God, that he may inspire your hearts and those of all Italians with the purest spirit of usefulness; but he is ready at the same time to resist by means of the institutions already conceded, all disorderly violence, as he would also resist demands contrary to his duties and to your happiness."

"Listen, then, to the paternal voice that admonishes you to be calm, and to cry that proceeds from unknown mouths, to agitate the people of Italy with the terror of a foreign war, aided and prepared by internal conspiracies, or by the malignant ignorance of those who govern. This is indeed deceit, to impel you by the threat of public safety in disorder to confound by tumult the councils of your ruler, and to prepare by creating confusion, pretexts for a war that could never by any other motive be declared against us. What danger, in fact, can impend over Italy so long as a bond of gratitude and confidence, unpermeated by violence unites the strength of the people with the wisdom of princes, with the sacredness of right? But we principally, we, the head and Sovereign Pontiff of the Most Holy Catholic Religion, should we not have in our defence, if we were unjustly attacked, the great God, who ever blesses on Italy, and preserve for her this most gracious boon of all—faith! Bless her with the benediction that thy vicar prostrated before the humbly demurred! Bless her with the benediction that the saints to whom she have been the queen of saints, who protect her, the Apostles, whose glorious relics she preserves, thy incarnate son, who sent his representative upon earth to reside in this same Rome, ask of thee!"

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA!

Fifteen Days Later from Europe!

FRANCE A REPUBLIC!!!

The Revolution Spreading!!!

CRISIS IN MONETARY AFFAIRS!

Fall in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c

Boston, 28, 9 P. M.

The Royal mail steamer Caledonia was telegraphed off the harbor to-day, having sailed from Europe on the 12th ult. By this arrival we have the following deeply interesting and important news:

The French revolution, accounts of which were received by the Cambria, has been complete. The abdication of Louis Philippe is confirmed, and the establishment of a republic has been totally rejected, rendering the struggle of the revolutionists most complete. The Parisians have triumphed over the army, and succeeded in the establishment of a provisional government. Upon the erection of a republican form of government, the House of Peers was overthrown and all titles disregarded.

The entire Orleans family has fled to other parts of the country to avoid the storm that would surround them should they remain in Paris. Whether they have taken their flight is unknown. The ministers of the old government accompanied the royal family. The new republic has been acknowledged by England, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, through their representatives at Paris.

In Belgium and Switzerland, provisional governments have also been established, both having fallen in rapid succession into the same spirit which animated the Parisians. The people in these countries are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence, and science. Some of them are of almost a romantic character.

Carried away by the eloquence of La Martine the excited and ungovernable mob of Paris threw down their muskets, which in the first fury of their new-born liberty they had leveled against this popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested in him the provisional government with full authority of the State.

Paris, February 29.—Mr. Rush, the ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Barton and Mr. Pessin, waited on the members of the provisional government, to whom he made a most flattering address, and made a formal recognition of their authority. Paris, March 9.—The latest advices represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis was unabated. Eminent houses are spoken as in the greatest difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. Funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th the 3 percent. were quoted at 50 francs, and after having been down to 45 francs, closed at 47; while the 5 percent. opened at 55 francs, were down to 74 francs, and closed at 75.

There was no turmoil or agitation, all was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

Vienna.—The accounts of the French revolution reached Vienna on the 1st of March, and produced a profound impression. The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two Vicars General, presented himself to the provisional government and gave in his adhesion in the name of the entire clergy of his diocese. Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the provisional government to ask the further delay of one month on their bills due on the 27th, which being refused, they resolved to dismiss their clerks and workmen and commerce, their determination being not to meet their engagements.

Toulon papers of the 1st of March state that the Duc d'Angoulême and the Prince de Joinville had arrived off that port and made communications to Admiral Boudreau, who, through the telegraph, applied to the government to admit them. It is said he had been authorized to convey a steamer at the disposal of the Prince to place them wherever they pleased.

Prussia.—A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhish States, are determined to declare political independence and have a voice in the administration of their governments. They are peacefully but resolutely devoted to the country and firm in asserting their rights.

Austria.—The resignation of Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of the events at Paris reached Rheims and caused great consternation there. A grand council of all the ministers was called. Couriers were despatched in all directions. Count Hohenlohe the French ambassador at Vienna, is said to have fainted on hearing the news of the abdication of Louis Philippe. He started the next day for England.

Thirty thousand different troops are to advance to Italy without delay. Bavaria.—At Munich a rising of the people has taken place and a satisfactory constitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet.

Italy.—The Jesuits are alarmed at the hostile demonstrations made against them by the people, and have already quitted Turin. The journals fully appreciate the tendency of the French revolution, and are now encouraging the king to put himself at the head of the national forces and effect the salvation of Italy.

Genoa.—Advices from this place announce the arrival of the American squadron in that port on the 24 of March.

Naples.—Advices up to the latest dates announce that the king has again violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which has been bombarded for forty-two hours by the royal troops.

The revolution has spread throughout France

in all her departments, and they have all joined the republic.

Louis Philippe and the royal family, with Guizot, have arrived in England. Riots have occurred in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Manchester.

The chateau at Neuville, France, has been sacked and burned to the ground.

The shops of Paris are all filled with caricatures of Louis Philippe—at least 30,000 in number. They have appeared as if by magic. The colonels of the 107th and 78th regiments were nearly all massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuilleries.

The palace of the Tuilleries has been converted into a hospital, under the name of "La Hotel des Invalides."

The Ronea railway has been stopped by the populace, who have burned the bridges of Amiens.

The statue of the late Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the court of the Louvre, has been taken down.

The ex-king and queen arrived at New Haven, England.

Brighton, March 3.—The king, on landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat borrowed of the captain of the vessel. The king did not have a change of clothing with him. They had been for some days moving from farm-houses to farm-houses in the neighborhood of Freeport. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and a night or two back he was on the point of giving himself up. Louis Philippe and the ex-queen, with a male and female attendant who consulted their suite embarked on board a French fishing-boat near Freeport with the intention of crossing the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the express South Hampton and harbor steam packet boat, which immediately stood for New Haven, and the king and queen on landing proceeded to the British Hotel.

Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Lord Pakenham; the second, to write a letter to England's most gracious sovereign, communicating the intelligence of her arrival.

Proclamations and decrees were issued during the revolution in Paris, by the provisional government, interdicting the meeting of the ex-chamber of peers, and converting the Tuilleries into an asylum for invalid, workmen. Capital punishment is to be abolished, and all political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to join their families.

A suppression of the Chamber of Peers and the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies have been recognized by the Constitution of the Republic. Every citizen is compelled to belong to the National Guard. The liberty of the press is guaranteed, and freedom of thoughts and expression of opinion secured. National workshops are to be opened for the unemployed. There is a total abolition of titles and nobility. Ten days additional time has been granted to pay bills throughout the republic.

A national assembly is to meet on the 9th of April and decree a constitution. The population to be the basis of elective representatives of the people is fixed at 900, including those of Algeria and the colonies. Suffrage to be direct and universal. All Frenchmen of 21 years to be electors, and makes 25 the period of eligibility to office. The ballots to be secret. A constitutional assembly is to meet on the 20th of April. All prosecutions against the press, for political offences, to be withdrawn, and the persons confined for such offences to be released. All works of utility to be preserved and respected.

The royal residences are to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to the victims of the revolution and as a compensation for losses in trade and manufactures.

Decrees have also been issued changing the names of several vessels in the navy; also those of streets which have any reference to monarchy or members of the fallen king's family.

Commercial.—The following are the latest quotations by the Caledonia:

Best Western canal flour, 25s 28s 6d per bush; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s 6d a 28s; N. O. and Ohio 28 a 28s.  
U. States and Canada wheat, white and mixed, 7s 4d a 9s per 70 lbs; red 6s 4d a 7s.  
Indian corn, per 480 lbs, 27s 6d a 30s 6d.  
Meal per bush, 13s a 14. Since the departure of the last steamer the market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent upon an increased demand and limited supply. The general tendency of breadstuffs is upward, and the demand for Indian corn, for Ireland, has been active.

**MR. BUCHANAN'S OFFER TO MEXICO.**—By the letter of instructions sent by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Slidell, before the breaking out of the war, he was directed to offer for the boundary of the Rio Grande, the assumption by the United States of the debt due our citizens by Mexico. For the balance of New Mexico, \$5,000,000. For do. do. with a line due West to the Pacific, so as to give us the bay of San Francisco, \$20,000,000. For do. do. if run so as to give us also California, Monterey, \$25,000,000.

**THE IRON INTEREST.**—There were upwards of seventy delegates in attendance from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New York and Virginia, at the Convention, which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week. FRANK PARKS, Esq., of Chester County, Pa., was appointed President of the Convention.

**ENGLAND'S EXPENSES.**—This year, the national expenditures of Great Britain are estimated at \$272,950,000.

**THE NEWS OF THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.**—was carried by an express locomotive from London to Glasgow, 472 miles, in 10 hours. The average running time being 52 miles an hour.

**NOMINATION.**—The abolitionists have nominated Gen. Appleton Howe for Congress, as successor to John Q. Adams.

## THE ARMISTICE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO, Mexico, March 6, 1848.

ORDERS NO. 18.

The major general commanding publishes for the guidance of the army the following article of military convention for the provisional suspension of hostilities between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, and directs the same to be strictly observed:

**Military Convention for the Provisional Suspension of Hostilities.**

The undersigned met in the city of Mexico on the 19th of February, 1848, for the purpose of complying with the 2d article of the treaty of peace, which was signed at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d inst., in which it is agreed as follows:

Immediately upon the signature of this treaty a convention shall be entered into between a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the general-in-chief of the forces of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constitutional order may be re-established, as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

When having mutually exhibited and examined their respective full powers, which were found full and satisfactory, they agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be an absolute and general suspension of arms and hostilities throughout the whole Republic of Mexico between the forces of the United States of America and those of the United Mexican States, and consequently immediately after the publication of this convention for the suspension of hostilities, in any place or district, no act of hostility of any kind shall be committed by the forces of either party, and if any person or persons be guilty of any breach of this article, they shall be individually liable to be tried and condemned under the laws of war.

Art. 2. The troops of the United States shall not advance beyond the positions already occupied by them towards any part of the Mexican territory not now in their possession, nor extend in any manner the limits of their present occupation; nor shall the troops of the United States advance from the position now occupied by them, but each party may move freely and peaceably, as they find most convenient, within the limits of their occupation—neither passing through a territory occupied by the other.

Art. 3. All persons of either nation, not belonging to the army, may travel without restriction wherever business may call them, subject to the laws of the country; but all persons belonging to the army, travelling from the posts of one towards those of the other, shall be accompanied by a flag of truce or a safe conduct.

Art. 4. In the Federal District and in all States occupied by the American troops, the collection of all the contributions of war provided for by General Orders Nos. 376 and 395, due for the months of February and March, shall be suspended until the expiration of this convention; and upon the ratification by the Mexican Government of the treaty of peace signed on the 2d inst., all such contributions for the months of February and March, and after wards shall be entirely remitted.

Art. 5. With a view to the re-establishment of constitutional order as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, it is agreed that in all places occupied by the American forces the citizens of the Mexican Republic shall be free to exercise their political rights in electing and installing the General State and municipal authorities which belong to the territorial division fixed by the Mexican laws and constitution. The American authorities will respect the exercise of those rights, and will consider those as duly elected, who are held out by the Mexican Government. And in like manner will be considered those civil appointments made by the Mexican General or State Government.

Art. 6. Whenever an election is to be held in any town or place occupied by the American troops, upon notice thereof being given to the commanding officer, he shall march the whole of his force out of the limits of such town or place, and there remain with them until after the hour at which such elections should be concluded, leaving within the town or place only the force necessary for the security of his barracks, hospitals, stores and quarters.

Art. 7. No person belonging to the American army shall by any means, or on any consideration, attempt to obstruct or interfere with any elections, nor shall they be permitted to act as electors, nor shall they be permitted to act as judges in the Mexican law. In Vera Cruz the troops shall retire within the walls of the fortifications, and there remain until the elections are concluded.

Art. 8. The Mexican authorities, whether General, State or municipal, shall have full liberty to establish and collect, in the places occupied by the American troops, all taxes and revenues in conformity with the laws of the country, to appoint all officers and agents necessary for the purpose, to dispose of such revenues as they may think fit, without any intervention on the part of the American troops, excepting from this stipulation, all duties collected in the custom-houses, all internal duties on transit, and those collected on the precious metals in the places occupied.

Art. 9. Should there be any stock or deposit of tobacco, stamped paper, or playing cards, or other articles of commerce belonging to the Mexican government, or to that of any of the States, in any place occupied by the American troops, and of which they have taken possession, such articles may be freely taken possession of by the Mexican government and transported in such manner, and to such places as may suit its convenience.

Art. 10. Immediately after the publication of this convention, all public offices not in the occupation of the American troops, and all archives, utensils, and furniture of such offices shall be delivered up to the officers of the General or State Governments; and as soon as other convenient places can be provided for the troops and officers now occupying them, all convents of nuns, colleges for education, public hospitals and other buildings for charitable purposes, shall be immediately vacated and delivered up.

Art. 11. In all places occupied by the American troops, the Federal and State Courts of justice and civil tribunals of every grade, may enter freely and without any interruption, upon the exercise of their appropriate functions in conformity with the Mexican law. Not will the American military tribunals created by their authority, take cognizance of, or interfere in any cause or matter, unless a person belonging to the American army be originally a party, or the interest of the American government or army be concerned; in which cases the jurisdiction shall remain in them; and the Mexican tribunals recognized and to be respected by the American army, shall be those designated as legal by the proper authority of the Mexican General or State Governments respectively.

Art. 12. In the Federal District there may be organized and armed a force of 600 men of police or national guard, to preserve order and maintain police, and in other places occupied by the American forces, the commanders thereof, and the Mexican civil authorities shall agree on the establishment of a convenient force for similar purposes.

Art. 13. In future, as heretofore, in all the places occupied, Mexicans or foreigners resident in Mexico, shall enjoy the protection of person and property guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the republic—and as has heretofore been done, all supplies taken for the American army shall be paid for at fair prices.